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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, December 19, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

The Treason in Buchanan's Cabinet.

Jacob Thompson Calls Buchanan "a Jewel," and "the Truest Friend of the South."

[From a Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.]

The advance of our army under General McArthur has occupied the town of Oxford, Miss., a place of 1500 inhabitants, though founded in 1835. The State University is located here, and being handsomely endowed by the State, never lacked students till the commencement of the war. Its inmates left the cloister for the camp soon after, and its classic halls were converted into hospitals.

The residence of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, is in the suburbs of the village, and is occupied to-night by Colonel Marsh for his brigade headquarters. On taking possession, he found Mr. Thompson's private letter book, into which had been copied all important letters written to him since the question of secession was broached. Some of these are believed to be important, as tending to throw light on many hidden springs of conduct, and will probably be forwarded to Washington for Governmental inspection.—The following is one of the documents:

Private and Confidential.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1860.—*My Dear Peterson*:—The time has come when every man who loves his State and country is required to take his share of responsibility and perform his share of duty. My allegiance is due to the State of Mississippi, and her destiny shall be my destiny. I believe she ought to resist, and to the bitter end, Black Republican rule. I hope our State will call a convention to provide new guards for our future safety, and in the event of a call of a convention, I want, if I can, to be a member of that convention.

I want to go as a member from our county, and I want you, as my friend, to see our friend Hovey (or ——) and our friend Lamar; and, if our editors are friendly to me, I want you to see them, and to make such a call on me, through the columns of our papers, as to make it apparent that it is my duty to come home and make common cause with my State.

Difficulties accumulate upon us here. As long as I am here I shall shield and protect the South. Whenever it shall come to pass that I shall think that I can do no further good here, I shall return to my home. Buchanan is the truest friend to the South I have ever known from the North. He is a jewel and a man. But my duty now is to the South.

I want the co-operation of the Southern States. Geography makes separate and isolated action by Mississippi an absurdity. I have some influence in our Southern sister States. I wish to do all I can to secure their sympathy and co-operation. A Confederation of the Southern States will be strong enough to command the respect of the world, and the love and confidence of our people at home.—South Carolina will go. I consider Georgia and Florida as certain; Alabama probable. Then Mississippi must go. But I want Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland will not stay behind long.

I fear Kentucky even more than I do Missouri. If we are not too hasty and violent, these States will all unite, because it will be their interest and their honor and feelings to do so. As soon as our mechanics, our merchants, our lawyers and our editors look the matter in the face and calculate the consequences, they will see their interest so strong in this movement, I fear they will be violent beyond control. The successful, unmolested installation of Lincoln is the beginning of the end of slavery.

The North is dependent upon the South for its prosperity. The South is not dependent on the North for anything necessary to her material welfare.

My dear sir, I have written in confidence. I wish you to let me know whether I am forgotten at home. I believe Tom Pegues is my friend.—Write me soon, and write me everything.

Your friend, J. THOMPSON.

P. S.—You can see Thomas and William Thompson also. My engagements are so constant I cannot write much. J. T.

They do not love that do not show their love.

The end crowns all.

BURNSIDE'S CROSSING OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Fredericksburg.

[*Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.*]

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Opposite Fredericksburg, Dec. 11—3, P. M.

Between four and five o'clock this morning, the pontoon train, in charge of the Seventeenth and Fiftieth New York Engineers, and under command of General Woodbury, proceeded to the river bank, where, with infantry supports, an attempt was made to throw three bridges across the river—one at the point where the railroad bridge formerly crossed, and two more opposite the city, but nearer Falmouth.

A dull haze so obscured the movement that for a time it was not discovered by the rebel pickets. The pontoniers had succeeded in partially constructing the bridges, when the rebels suddenly opened a very brisk and deadly fire of musketry from along the banks of the river and the windows of the houses, compelling a cessation of the work. Some of our men were shot midway in the stream, and falling overboard from the boats, floated down the river.

Returning to the cover of the surrounding hills, the men were again formed, and about six o'clock the attempt to bridge the river was renewed; but the rebels had now been thoroughly aroused to a sense of what was going forward, and with reinforcements of sharpshooters swarmed the opposite banks and houses. Nothing daunted by the hot fire which they poured in at the reappearance of our troops, the pontoniers went gallantly to work.—But in vain. A storm of bullets enveloped them. The air was alive with the leaden messengers of death. The planks and boats were riddled by every volley.

Once more they were compelled to withdaaw, and they fell back to the cover of the range of hills running parallel with the river. As it was evident that the rebels were determined to use the houses of the city for a defence, contrary to an implied agreement in the correspondence which recently passed by flag of truce, orders were given to our artillerymen to open fire upon the city. Accordingly, Benjamin's, Edward's, Muhlenberg's, and other batteries of the Ninth corps, together with the batteries of the corps to the right and left of the city, commenced an almost simultaneous bombardment. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see but a short distance beyond the edge of the river. The houses, however, in which the sharpshooters had ensconced themselves, were plainly visible, and to them the fire was, for a time, particularly directed. The effect was their partial destruction in a short time.—After the first fire, they became untenable by the rebel riflemen, who retreated to the rear of the town, where they took shelter behind the, as yet, unharmed buildings.

By seven o'clock the bombardment had become general, and from that time until one o'clock the roar of artillery was incessant, while the shot and shell fell fast and thick into the doomed city.

From the vicinity of the Lacy House, a brick building overlooking the centre of the city, the batteries of the Ninth Corps raked the streets with shell, shrapnel and grape. Tho' the fog still continued to obscure in a measure the results of these discharges, yet the walls could be heard crumbling and the timbers crashing. The rebels, with the greatest stubbornness, still kept within the city, and at times parties of them could be seen going from one point to another on the double quick. The carnage cannot but be fearful amongst them.

It is somewhat singular that the rebel batteries did not return the fire of our guns. Up to the present time they have not opened in response.

About ten o'clock the engineers were formed for a third attempt to construct the bridge. The Eighth Connecticut under Major Ward, was lying at this time near the river bank, in support of one of our batteries.—After the previous ineffectual attempts on the part of the engineers to cross, a party of eighty men from the regiment, under Captain Marsh, volunteered to assist in this new endeavor to finish laying the bridge, and once more, the column, with this reinforcement, started down the river.

Under the direction of Gen. Woodbury, they seized the planks, and carried out some dozen to the end of the string of boats, placed a part of them, and were then compelled to retire, under a very galling fire from the rebel sharpshooters, who were ensconced securely in rifle pits below the range of the artillery and within fifteen or twenty feet of the river's edge. Two of the Eighth Connecticut were wounded in this attempt, and engineers suffered severely.

The movement having been thus interrupted, the whole party were ordered back to their original position.

At eleven o'clock it was discovered that one of the houses was on fire.—The flames, which commenced in the westerly part of the city, soon spread, and Fredericksburg is now enveloped in fire and smoke.

An enfilading fire has been opened upon the rebel rifle pits from our batteries up the river. It has been successful so far in driving the sharpshooters from the vicinity of the railroad depot.

The engineers are now constructing the bridges without interruption. In the work they have been earnestly and gallantly supported by the Eighty-ninth New York, Col. Fairchild.

The rebels still maintain their ground opposite the upper bridges.—The cavalry are now passing. General Sumner's headquarters are on their way to make a charge across the river at one of the fords.

Reports from the left, state that Franklin's wing has crossed the river below us, where their passage was covered by the gunboats.

ACQUIA CREEK, Dec. 12—Midnight.—Intelligence from the front to-night, states that our forces have crossed the river, and are now in possession of Fredericksburg.

The enfilading fire from our batteries on the right succeeded in driving the rebels from the rifle pits on the river's edge, thereby permitting an easy and rapid construction of the pontoon bridges.

The Crossing of the Rappahannock.

Not a Man nor a Gun Lost.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
Wednesday Dec. 17.

Yesterday morning when daylight appeared, the enemy seemed to be, as they no doubt were, perfectly astonished that our army had succeeded in returning to this side of the Rappahannock.

We returned without losing a single man or a gun in the retrograde movement. A few soldiers who had straggled off made their appearance on the river bank after the pontoon bridges had been removed; but they were brought over in small boats.

A few cavalrymen, who were guarding a house inhabited by a private family, were not, during the night, aware of our crossing, but in the morning they safely swam the river.

The pickets of the contending armies being separated by only a few yards, rendered it necessary that everything on our part should be conducted with the utmost caution. Those on the outposts were unaware of the movement until just before daylight, when an officer went to each individual man and in a low tone ordered him to fall back. After they got sufficiently far off to be out of danger they were ordered to quicken their pace and reach the bridges.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning the enemy advanced their skirmishers along the entire line, and by noon had established their pickets near the river bank.

We had a large number of dead on what was regarded as neutral ground, and as soon as it was known that our forces had evacuated, the soldiers of the enemy commenced robbing the lifeless bodies. This was plainly seen through a field-glass, as well as indistinctly with the naked eye.

About 10 or 11 o'clock, females, neatly dressed, were seen walking the streets of Fredericksburg. They had doubtless been concealed in their houses during the time the city was occupied by our troops and had availed themselves of the first opportunity to make their re-appearance.

On Monday the pickets in front of the left wing agreed upon an armistice among themselves and freely intermingled, exchanging their dead comrades who lay on neutral ground.

During the time, a General of our army rode by and put an end to these proceedings. The result was that both parties immediately commenced firing, when nine of our men were killed.

After the general had left, the friendly relations of the pickets were renewed, and "butternut" and blue uniforms freely mixed.

About this time General Franklin despatched a flag of truce, which the enemy immediately recognized, and the exchange of dead bodies was resumed and continued until completed.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Genl. Burnside, asking him to detail men to bury his dead in front of General Sumner's Grand Division. This was done.

The wounded, with the exception of those whom the enemy obtained, have all been brought to this side of the Rappahannock, and as rapidly as possible sent to Washington.

During the flag of truce, Gen. Stuart, of the rebel army, in answer to a question, stated that Banks' Expedition had gone South; but he did not seem to know exactly where.

The entire army is now encamped on the same ground which they previously occupied. They are as comfortable for the present as they can be in shelter tents. Our army has been considerably reinforced since the battle, and no danger whatever is attached to their present position.

It is the opinion of military men that had we even succeeded in taking the first ridge of works, the opportunity for slaughter by the enemy would have been far greater than previously.

Our men, it may be repeated, behaved with the greatest gallantry, but no troops in the world could withstand a severe concentrated fire of heavy ordnance and musketry, under cover of their fortifications.

Despatch from General Burnside.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 16—Tuesday—6 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commander in chief:

The Army of the Potomac was withdrawn to this side of the Rappahannock river, because I felt convinced that the position in front could not be carried, and it was a military necessity either to attack the enemy or retire. A repulse would have been disastrous to us under existing circumstances. The army was withdrawn at night without the knowledge of the enemy, and without loss, either of property or men.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Major General Commanding.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Further Details of the Great Battle of Saturday—Repulse of the Right Division—The Left Drives the Rebels One Mile, &c.

The Grand Plan of Attack.

On Friday evening a general council of war, attended by all the grand division, corps and division commanders, was held at a late hour at General Sumner's headquarters, at which Gen. Burnside submitted and explained his plan for the general attack he proposed to make on the following day upon the position of the enemy.

The plan comprised a simultaneous advance of our whole line upon the enemy's strong positions on the hills in front of the left and right grand divisions, which were to be carried by sudden assaults upon the stronghold of select bodies of troops.

It was in keeping with the well known boldness and dash of its author, but some doubts were expressed in the council of its practicability by a number of those in attendance. All, however, expressed their readiness to undertake anything ordered by the Commander in chief, and the necessary instructions were given to commence a general movement upon the enemy with daylight.

The fog that kept the valley of the river and the adjacent heights from view every day this week, again prevented the commencement of operations at the stated time. Fortunately, however, it cleared away early in the day, and about 10 o'clock orders were directed to the generals commanding the right and left grand divisions to prepare to charge immediately the works respectively assigned to them.

The Advance on the Right.

General Sumner and staff about 11 o'clock repaired to the Lacey House, from which a full view of the scene of the impending action on the right grand division could be obtained.—General Sumner had selected French's division of General Couch's corps for the advance of the attacking column.

The line being formed, about noon the order to advance was given. The line moved up and over a low range of elevation, and down toward the foot of the hills, on which the enemy's breast works were situated from houses, rifle-pits, barricades across the roads, and other shelter.

The rebel sharpshooters now opened from all sides with fearful effect. The vigor of the fire of the rebel artillery also steadily increased, and when the line reached the foot of the second range of hills, a perfect hail of lead fell upon it. The advance, however, was continued until within a few hundred yards of the crest of the hills, when a rapid succession of terrific volleys from long lines of rebel infantry, suddenly rising in front of their works checked it. From the position they had gained our troops now exchanged round after round with the enemy until their ammunition became exhausted, and the line fell back some distance, leaving nearly one-half of its numbers on the field, to make room for General Hancock's division.

Failure to Reach the Enemy's Works

This division advanced, likewise formed in parallel lines of brigades.—It moved forward steadfastly up to the point where French's had received its check, when it was also stopped by the murderous fire of the rebel infantry and artillery.

For two hours it alternately replied to the enemy's musketry, and attempted to make its way up the second range of hills. Although unable to advance, and continually losing numbers, it fought until its ammunition gave out, when it was relieved by Howard's division, and retired nearer to town.

Howard's command went into action about three o'clock. One after the other of its brigades was advanced to the front; but, like those of French and Hancock's, did not succeed in reaching the enemy's works. The last of it, under General Sully, was ordered to charge up the hill with the bayonet, and moved forward in the most gallant style, but was checked, as all the other troops had been.

Gallant Conduct of Sturgis' Division.

Shortly after French's division had moved to the attack, Sturgis' division of Wilcox's corps advanced over a parellel road on the left of our right upon the works and batteries covering the enemy's right flank. It experienced the same difficulties in forming, in consequence of obstructions on the ground, as French's, but pushed forward with the utmost determination, halting only at times to open its way by musketry.

It reached within eighty yards of the crest of the hill it aimed to take, but having been fearfully weakened in numbers during its advance, had to halt. It held the point gained for three hours.

Notwithstanding it was confronted by vastly superior numbers of infantry, and enfiladed by batteries on each flank—even after its ammunition had all been spent, it did not give way, but firmly held its ground until properly relieved shortly before sunset.

Arrival and Advance of the Reserves.

When Howard's division moved to the front, the last of the available force of Couch's corps, forming our extreme right, was employed. Of Wilcox's corps, Getty's division, which had been held in reserve during the day, was all that were at command after Sturgis' had become exhausted by the severity of its protracted struggle, Burns having been sent early in the morning to establish connection between the left and right, and not being within ready march.

Fortunately, however, Butterfield's corps of Hooker's grand division, which was acting as a reserve to the right, as Stoneman's was to the left, came to the rescue when the energies of Wilcox's and Couch's corps had been nearly spent. It had commenced moving across the river, over the upper and middle bridges, as soon as the advance of Couch's and Wilcox's troops furnished room for it in the lower part of the town.

It had all moved across between 4 and 5 o'clock. Shortly before dark, Humphrey's and Griffin's divisions were ordered to advance to the front and relieve the troops of Gen. Couch on the right and General Wilcox on the left. They reached the front and formed in line just before sunset, and at once charged upon the enemy's works.

Humphrey's division come within a short distance of them, and Griffin's reached the point held by Sturgis; which respective positions they have since occupied.

During their advance, the firing from the rebel artillery reached the highest intensity of the whole day, but ceased shortly after nightfall.

Simultaneous with the advance of Griffin and Humphrey, Getty's division moved from its position up the valley of a little stream skirting the town, and advanced to the base of a hill occupied by the rebel batteries on the extreme right, driving the rebel infantry from behind a stone wall, from which they had greatly troubled our troops through the day.

Here it lay during the night.—Syke's division of Butterfield's corps followed between Griffin and Humphrey to the front, but arrived too late for action. Thus ended the conflict between our right and the rebel left.

Position of the Left Grand Division.

The lines of General Franklin, as formed for the attack, represented an obtuse angle, one line of which—Gen. Reynold's corps—extended diagonally from the river bank.

Smith's corps was in a line parallel with the river and formed on the right of Wilcox's corps. The extreme left was three miles below Fredericksburg, and the right of the left grand division was less than two miles from the town.

The extent of General Franklin's lines was, therefore, more than a mile from right to left.

The position of the different divisions was as follows, commencing on the right: First, Brook's division, which lay upon the ground along the road to Fredericksburg, running parallel with the river, and half way between it and the rebel batteries.

Howe's division formed on the left, on his right joined Reynold's corps, the first division of which, Gen. Gibbon commanding, took position in advance beyond the road. Meade's division formed an angle with Gibbon's, and extended toward the river. Doubleday was next to Meade, and rested on the river. This, in general, was the position of the left grand division when the action commenced.

The Advance and Attack.

The first fire was made by the skirmishers of the 13th Massachusetts, in our front. They had moved cautiously in advance of our lines, for half a mile, when, discovering the enemy's pickets, they fired upon them. Cannonading soon commenced in earnest. The hazy atmosphere of the early part of the day having cleared away, so as to give to each of the contending parties a view of the position taken by the other, Hall's Battery, the Second Maine, discovered a battery of the enemy in close proximity, and opened a rapid and vigorous fire upon it.

In a few moments the artillery fire extended along the entire line. The 2d United States Artillery, Captain Ranson; Cooper's Battery of Pennsylvania Reserves, and others made and received a severe attack. The skirmishing was kept up as our lines advanced, and the position of the enemy in the woods was almost reached. A scattering musketry fire continued from the first advance, about nine o'clock, till noon, and with occasional lulls. The cannonading was heavy and severe.

Birney's Division in the Advance.

During the advance of the left grand division upon the enemy's position, Major General Stoneman's corps of the 2d Grand Division (Hooker's) which had moved to the vicinity of the river the evening previous, moved over the bridges. General Birney's division, on the advance, moved toward the left to the support of that portion of the line. Great enthusiasm was excited among the troops as the battle flag of General Birney, of Stoneman's corps, was seen moving across the plain in advance of the deep column, winding onward from the river.

General Birney had received orders to place himself in position to support the right of General Reynold's corps in an attack, which was momentarily expected to be made. Orders to advance having been received, Gen. Gibbon's and General Meade's divisions were directed to advance upon the enemy in the woods and upon the hill, holding the position, if support should come to them; abandoning it in case they should be too severely pressed.

The Enemy's Works Carried and Lost.

Now came the most successful and determined effort on this part of our line. The attack was made from the point of intersection of the angle formed by our lines already referred to.—This point was nearest to the woods, and the enemy's shells were falling thickly about it.

Gibbon's division and the Pennsylvania Reserves advanced boldly towards the works of the enemy. They pushed determinedly through the brushwood and bushes on to a grove of cedars, and through these up the hill toward the breastworks of the enemy. The works were carried, many prisoners captured, and the crest of the hill gained, not, however, without a heavy loss.

Gen. Gibbon fell wounded in the arm, while leading his command to the attack. The works of the enemy at this point were gained but not held.—The enemy unfortunately, possessed the strength to concentrate overwhelming numbers of fresh troops upon the threatened point, and for all the valor of those who survived, and all the sacrifices of those who fell, the position had to be abandoned, and our troops were compelled to fall back to the plain.

They had penetrated beyond the railroad and the Bowling Green turnpike, through the woods and across the outer work of the enemy, to the top of the hill, and were then forced back to this side of the railroad, where they maintained their stand in advance of that they had originally occupied.

Doubleday Drives the Rebels a Mile.

In the meantime, General Doubleday had been constantly pushing the enemy on the left. A most determined resistance was made by the enemy as skirmishers, and with reserves and artillery. The fire, which during the forenoon was kept up on the left, told the most severe fighting. For full a mile the enemy was pressed back, contesting the ground inch by inch, receiving and inflicting heavy loss. The enemy fell back upon his defences, and the advantage gained was indecisive.

During these successive advances and checks, along the centre and left grand divisions, uninterrupted shelling was kept up by the rebel batteries upon the bodies of troops at different points of the plain.

Toward the middle of the afternoon the firing along the lines of the left grand division grew weaker, and gradually settled into a comparative lull.

Shortly before sunset, however, the firing on the extreme left was again renewed with increased vigor, and kept up until after dark.

Results of the Battle.

We gained some ground, but failed to realize the main object of the day's work—namely, the dislodgment of the enemy from their entrenched position on the heights overlooking the plain, held by the left, and the town, occupied by the right division. New efforts, new sacrifices of life, will be required to accomplish it.

By far the severest fighting occurred on the right. The rebels had our troops at a disadvantage. Their infantry fought principally under cover, while their artillery had it almost their own way from its elevated position.

On the right it was found impossible to bring any of our artillery into action, for the want of proper positions in the early part of the day, until late in the afternoon, when a single battery, Phillip's was employed in sections from high points in the streets of the town. At least sixty pieces played upon our right from the enemy's batteries during the greater portion of the day.

The right suffered most severely probably two-thirds more than the left.

French's division lost most. The rebel loss is much smaller than ours.

From prisoners taken on the left it was ascertained that Longstreet's and Jackson's grand divisions were on the rebel left in the early part of the fight, and Hill on the right, but in the course of the day, Hill finding himself hardly pressed by Franklin, was supported by a part of Jackson's forces.—*Tribune.*

The Programme of Treason.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Oct. 20, 1862.—Conversing with a gentleman a few days ago, with whom a rebel officer sojourned a short time during the late invasion of Maryland, he related the following as the substance of social conversation between himself and the officer, who appeared to be a very free-spoken and candid gentleman, and a man of no ordinary degree of intelligence; and taking a particular liking to his host, who, like himself, had been an uncompromising old-line *Whig*, he spoke freely of the political issues of the day. Upon my friend's asking him how *he*, being a disciple of the immortal Clay, could take part in the destruction of this glorious republic, which was the pride and boast of that illustrious statesman, he replied that he did not feel altogether *at home* in his present vocation, and often had *serious doubts* on the subject; he thought the Southern States should have made further efforts to right their grievances in the Union before going out of it, but that he found himself like thousands of others, the creature of circumstances, although he had, in the beginning opposed secession as both impolitic and suicidal to the best interests of both sections. The tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the public mind in the South soon caused the irrevocable step to be taken, which made it too late for compromise, and as all his interests lay in that section, and his fellow-countrymen had cast themselves into the breach, he thought it best to cast in his destiny with theirs and, make common cause, press the issue to ultimate success, which he seemed to have but little doubt of being the result of their struggle—the *principal aid* upon which he relied as a means to that end, was a disunion of sentiment at the North; *and the "Democratic Party" was to be used as the instrument to accomplish that very desirable object.*

My friend here remarked that he thought these expectations ill-founded, as Northern Democrats had nobly responded to the call of the President for troops, and were largely represented in the army by both officers and men, who would never cease their efforts until the rebellion was unconditionally subdued, and the country reunited.

The officer replied: "Don't you deceive yourself in the sign of the times; *our 'game' is a deep one.* We have counted the cost; we *know* what we can do. *Our agents are operating all over the North*; they are mixed up in all the various ramifications of society, political, religious, and social, and at the proper time the world will stand in astonishment at some of the boldest and most sublime master-strokes of policy the mind of man has ever conceived, or the cunning and perseverance of the human race ever executed. States and Statesmen, President and Cabinets will fall before it like grain before a sickle. Our plans are well matured; it is next to impossible to fail. Everything so far has resulted as *we arranged it should*, and with a few slight exceptions and some unforeseen accidents, we have succeeded fully equal to our most sanguine expectations. We planned the disarrangement of the currency to destroy Northern credit; and our agents, by simultaneously purchasing gold and silver at a premium, assisted by other speculators who unwittingly *aided* our schemes, came near upsetting the monetary affairs of the nation, which was only temporarily prevented by Northern capitalists, who feel that their all is at stake in this war, and who have succeeded in staving off the *money* crisis a little longer; but it *will* come in spite of their efforts to prevent it.

"And after the Northern elections, *which we cannot fail of carrying*, and the maturity of other plans which will soon develop themselves, we shall have a network spread over the *entire nation*, so minute in its details, and so inextricable in its nature, that even the devil himself, with all his arts and subtlety, could not escape through its meshes! Northern Democracy will fall into our embrace as gently as a lover falls into the arms of his mistress! Many who are now acting with that party have no idea of the *extent and purpose* of the political campaign before them, and it is well they have not, or we should be deprived of many valuable co-workers, who are not yet prepared to adopt our views, and who are yet acting in good faith towards the Federal Government, but who will, at the proper time (with some few exceptions) follow the victorious banner of 'Democracy' into the camps of the South, and openly expouse the cause they are now secretly, and many of them ignorantly, advancing. They will not stand alone in this matter; many who have hitherto stood far above the reach of suspicion, will find themselves *gradually and imperceptibly entangled in the net we have woven for their cause*; and who, after finding where they have unconsciously wandered, make a spasmodic effort to extricate themselves, but finally yield, helpless victims to that inexorable destiny which awaits them.

Why, my dear Sir, you may not believe me when I tell you, but some who have heretofore been the head and front—leaders of the Republican Party will aid us not a little in playing out Democracy into the hands of the Confederacy; and when all is ready, a dissolution of Congress and a mutiny in the National army, (caused by personal and political bickerings and jealousies, the seeds of which are already sown,) are obviously things of easy accomplishment.

The Republican party is also unconsciously playing into our hands; recklessness and stupidity characterize every act. They appeared blind to their own fate, and careless as to the fate of their country. Intoxicated with their success at the last Presidential election—bewildered at the magnitude of the crisis, and the complicated condition of national affairs, and hopelessly divided into two helpless factions, the conservatives and the radicals, the latter of whom drive the 'machine,' they are incapable of offering successful resistance to the mighty influence which cluster around the charmed name of 'Democracy.' So you see the power must soon pass from their hands, and by a little management upon our part, whilst we have set Democrats and Republicans by the ears, quarreling over minor things and the spoils of office, we will adroitly secure the *substance* and leave them the empty *shadow* to appropriate between them.

Mark my word for it, we will create a division in the North, we will kill off Republicanism with Democracy, and then swallow up 'Democracy' at our leisure! Both stand in the way of our purpose, and both must fall.

MARYLAND.

Hear an Irish Patriot.

"*Let the politicians who have been using us long enough, stay at home if they will, but let us go and fight the battles of the nation, and when we come home, a grateful nation will extend to us sufficient to meet our wants. I have always been a Democrat. I was going to say that I am still; but I will not allow any politics to interfere with the discharge of my duty. I take the KNOW NOTHING BY THE HAND AS A BROTHER if he carries the musket or sword alongside of me in this contest. I do not care where the man comes from, or what may be his shade of politics, whether he is a REPUBLICAN, an ABOLITIONIST, or something else—it is a perfect matter of indifference to me. I only want to say that I know no man but as he discharges his duty to that flag; and, as I said in Baltimore, men were never called upon in this world to perform so sacred a duty as you are, my countrymen, not only for your own sake, but for the whole country with its coming generations of men.*"—[Speech of General Corcoran at Philada.

Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.

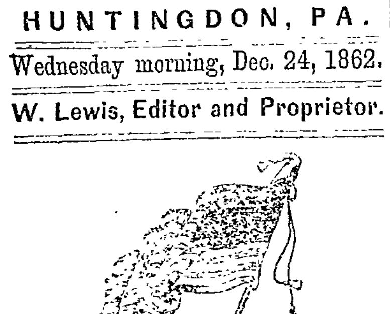
Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 24, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

No new movement of Burnside's army at the latest dates.

NO CABINET CHANGES.

A special dispatch from Washington to New York, dated Monday last, states that there will be no change in the Cabinet—that all who sent in their resignations will withdraw them.

THE *Monitor* says the letter published in the *Globe*, purporting to be written at Alexandria and signed "Fair Play," is an *insult* to the citizens of that place. Why an *insult?*—Is it an *insult* to the citizens of Alexandria to contend for their political rights? "Fair Play" asks that Democratic Delegates be *elected* according to Democratic usage, and we are told by the *Monitor* that such a demand is an *insult* to Democratic voters. The *Monitor* goes upon the principale that the few must rule the many—that the Democratic party of the county has no right to dictate to a half-dozen would-be leaders. If anybody pays much for the would-be State Delegates, somebody will be badly cheated, for it is as certain that the two delegates will be *elected* by a Democratic County Convention before the meeting of the State Convention as that Frank Hughes wont be elected United States Senator.

WE daily hear reports of our brave boys from this county being amongst the killed and wounded at the late battle, but we are not able to give names with any certainty of being correct in all of them. Calvin Luther Corbett is reported killed, and Luther Sangaree is reported to be badly wounded.

THOUGH dark clouds are hanging over us, we still hope for victory, a crushing victory over the enemies of a free government. The trial is severe, yet we have faith in the strong arm of the loyal people of the North.

THE Rebels admit a loss of 3500 in killed and wounded at Fredericksburg.

LIBERAL OFFER.—The publishers of the Sunday School Times are prepared to furnish specimen copies of their paper, with very liberal inducements to Superintendents, Teachers and others, who will aid them in extending its circulation during the coming year.—This opportunity should not pass unimproved. Now is the time to act.—Address J. C. Garrigues & Co., 148 S 4th Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

A BRAVE SOLDIER SLEEPS IN DEATH.—Major Frank Zentmyer, of the 5th Regiment, P. V., fell in the battle at Fredericksburg. We knew Frank personally,—a braver soldier never faced an enemy. His death is lamented by a large circle of true friends.

David Zentmyer, a younger brother of Frank's, was badly wounded in the same battle.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Robt. Duncan, of Penn township, met with a serious accident at Saxton on Thursday last. When the passenger train stopped he stepped off in front of a train in motion, and was run over. The right ankle was badly crushed, and the left leg was cut off below the knee.

TUESDAY, the 23d, was the time of the winter solstice, when the sun in its annual revolution, arrived at that point in the ecliptic furthest south of the equator. The days now commence to lengthen and the nights to shorten.

FIRE.—Part of the roof of the residence of the family of Mr. Pope on Railroad street, near the gas-house, was discovered to be on fire Thursday afternoon last. The flames were extinguished before any considerable damage was committed. The fire was supposed to have originated from the sparks of a locomotive.

THE remains of Nicholas Decker, of Juniata township, who died from a wound received at Antietam, were brought home last week and interred in Yocum's graveyard on Saturday, with the honors of war.

WE are gratified to learn that John B. Miles, Captain of Co. C, 49th Regt., has been promoted to the position of Major.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature will meet on the 6th of January.

☞ A happy Christmas to all.

PHOTOGRAPH Pictures are now taken so neatly, and are so cheap, as to leave no excuse for a neglect to gratify a relation or friend by leaving one's portrait in their hands. But photographs, singly or alone, will soon tarnish, warp, and lose their natural beauty.—Hence, the necessity of a Photograph Album, which is the crowning feature of the whole. It constitutes a "Family Record," for the display and proper preservation of the Card Photographs of the family, or of friends and others, which for beauty of design and completeness of execution, has never yet been equalled. They are adapted to the pocket of the traveler, or the parlor and centre table of every home, and are so useful as well as so pretty, that wherever one is introduced, more are sure to follow. They are, indeed, becoming a household necessity, as the Album in which a family group are all gathered together in this way, soon assumes inestimable value.

Especial attention is called to the various styles which can be found at Lewis' Book Store. They are unsurpassed for durability and elegance of finish, while the prices are such as to bring them within everybody's reach. Each Album is furnished with a title page and a neat index in which to enter names.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A full stock of presents for the holidays, received at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. Old and young can be accommodated. Large and small Bibles, Hymn Books, Miscellaneous Books, Photograph and other Albums, a large stock of interesting books for the young folks. Games, Toy Books, a heavy stock of Pocket Books, Purses, Porte-monnaies and Wallets, Jewelry and fine pocket Cutlery, Shawl Pins, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons and fifes, fine Toy Paints, Dominoes, and Checker Boards, and a great variety of other articles suitable for presents for the Holidays.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*. *Ambrotypes* and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28 6m.

A SAD ROMANCE.

[From the Washington Republican.]

On Saturday afternoon, a patient at the Thirteenth Street Baptist Church hospital, named John G. Hilt, of Company K, First Michigan, became temporarily insane, and in this state walked toward a window apparently for the purpose of gazing out, (which is nothing unusual for those patients who are able to move around.) Suddenly however, a crash was heard and it was soon discovered that he had leaped through the window to the ground below, a distance of about twenty feet. Those in attendance were soon by his side, and had him immediately conveyed within, where every attention was paid him. No serious injury is believed to have resulted from the fall, though his face was badly cut by the glass.

The circumstances which are said to have led to this unfortunate event, are at the same time melancholy and interesting. It being necessary sometime since to amputate his arm in order to preserve his life, he wrote to the young lady to whom he was engaged, informing her of the fact, and stating that inasmuch as he was now maimed for life, and therefore, as he conceived, unworthy of her love, he would not insist upon her fulfilling the engagement.

She instantly replied, in feeling terms, that though dear to her before, he was now more than ever, having so nobly and cheerfully suffered in his country's cause, and added, that had both arms been lost in the patriotic cause, he would even be the *more* endeared to her, if such a thing were possible.

Her fidelity, after his sad misfortune, which he seemed to think rendered him unworthy of her love, completely unnerved him. Up to this time he had borne his sufferings with great cheerfulness and soldierly fortitude, but he has lately been very much depressed in spirits, and subject, occasionally, to the loss of his reason.

We are glad to learn that he was doing well yesterday.

☞ While one of our chaplains of the army was repeating this line of the Lord's prayer, —"Give us this day our daily bread," a soldier added, with a loud voice—"fresh."

TOBACCO IN ILLINOIS.—The Vincennes *Sun* says that about fifteen thousand acres, in addition to the usual number, were planted in tobacco on the eastern border of Illinois during the last season, and that the yield is more than the average crop. One acre of this land, says the *Sun*, will often produce two thousand pounds of cured tobacco.

THE LOSS.—The Oil City *Register* states that the whole amount of oil lost by the late ice gorge, is not less than 30,000 barrels, valued at $350,000. One hundred and fifty boats were lost. The whole amount awaiting shipment was 60,000 barrels, the half of which was saved.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Battle of Fredericksburg.

Despatch from Gen. Burnside to Gen. Halleck.

Particulars of the Engagement.

1,152 Killed, 9,000 Wounded and 900 Taken Prisoners.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, December 19.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A., Washington:

General:—I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's:

During my preparation for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defences in front; and I also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and hoped by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest, and in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor. To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for the purpose of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his position along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack in his front in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

How near we came to accomplishing our object future reports will show.—But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay of building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected; as it was, we came very near success.

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days, long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men and property.

As the day broke our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage, and endurance shown by them was never excelled, and would have carried the point had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathy, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions corps, and my general and personal staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary and yourself requested me not to be in haste for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I last saw you.

Our killed amount to 1,152, our wounded about 9,000, our prisoners about 900, which have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

The wounded were all removed to this side of the river before the evacuation, and are being well cared for.—The dead were all buried under a flag of truce.

The surgeons report a much larger proportion than usual of slight wounds, 1,630 only being treated in the hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition, thanking the government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them.

I remain, General, very resp'y,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of Potomac.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK,
and
PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE
For 1863.

The January numbers will be issued early in December, and it is important that all who wish to become subscribers to either of these interesting and valuable monthlies, should subscribe soon. Subscribers to the *Globe* can secure either of these monthlies at club rates. Godey's Book for $2,00—or Peterson's Magazine for $1,25.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

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WAR NEWS.

Department of North Carolina.

The Battle of Kinston—General Foster Takes a Town, Five Hundred Prisoners, and Eleven Pieces of Artillery—Defeats General Evans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—Gen. Foster's forces have taken Kinston, N. C., capturing 500 prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A Richmond paper of the 19th contains a telegram announcing the capture of Kinston by General Foster, who defeated the rebel General Evans.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 16th, contains a dispatch from Goldsborough, stating that 2,000 rebels fought the Abolitionists on the day previous, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; that, after driving the Abolitionists back once, General Evans was compelled to retire, leaving the vandals occupy the town. There is no report of the losses given. The town was greatly injured by the Union bombardment.

FROM ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—General Curtis has received a despatch from General Herron to the following effect:

Hindman is believed to have crossed the Arkansas river with his infantry, while Marmaduke remains on the north side with his cavalry. Hundreds of men from Hindman's army are daily joining that of General Herron. Many of them are Missourians, who express great disgust with the rebel campaign in the West and avow the conviction that its further prosecution is hopeless.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 19.

All was quiet to-day, with the exception of two shots fired from our hill-side batteries to disperse the gathering bands of rebels on the plain opposite.

The enemy strongly picket the river along our front, but maintain a peaceful condition with our own on this side.

Several members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War in the Senate and House are here to-day, examining into the cause of the recent repulse and evacuation of the Southern side of the Rappahannock.

They are guests of General Sumner to-night.

The reports of our losses in the late battle make the number less than has been reported—less than 1400 killed and 2900 wounded—a large portion of whom were but slightly wounded.—We lost 800 prisoners and took about as many.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Despatches from the Rebel Gen. Lee.

The Richmond papers contain the following:

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Dec 16.—As far as can be ascertained this stormy morning, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and recrossed the Rappahannock. I presume he is meditating a passage at some other point.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

The following official report of Gen. Lee was received in this order on yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 14.—To the Hon. Secretary of War, Virginia—Sir:—On the night of the 10th the enemy commenced to throw two bridges over the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep Run.—The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries.

Positions were therefore selected to oppose his advance after crossing; the narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, affording opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter, sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite to the city; but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were themselves driven off, and the completion of the bridges was effected about noon on the 11th.

On the afternoon of that day, the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter, and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town. The troops who had so gallantly held the position in the city during the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those, who, with signal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridges. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog on the 12th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

On the morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about 9 o'clock—the movement veiled by a fog—he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing.—General Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad, General Longstreet's left extending along the heights to the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, and General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the Extension plain on our extreme right. As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, Gen. Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up his section of horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours.

In the meantime the enemy was fiercely encountered by General A. P. Hill's division, forming General Jackson's right, and after an obstinate combat, repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of General Hill's brigades were drawn back upon our second line. General Early, with part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain, until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column, extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of Gen. Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse, in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss. During the attack on our right, the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and massing them in front of Longstreet's line.

Soon after his repulse on our right, he commenced a series of attacks on our left, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. Walton, and a portion of McLaw's division, which occupied these heights. The last assault was made after dark, when Col. Alexander's battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery; whose ammunition had been exhausted, and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford Heights.

Our loss, during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former, I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brigadier-General Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left. Among the latter, that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier-General Maxey Gregg, who was very severely, and it is feared, mortally wounded during the attack on our right. The enemy, to day, has been apparently engaged in crossing for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position, in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) Gen. R. E. LEE.
CHAS. MARSHALL,
Maj. and A. D. C. (Official)

Further Accounts from Richmond.

The body of Gen. Maxey Gregg, killed at Fredericksburg, arrived in Richmond late on Monday night, and was placed in the office of the Provost Marshal. It was placed in a coffin, and remained until Tuesday afternoon, when the City Battalion and Public Guard, with full band, escorted it to the Petersburg depot, on the way to South Carolina.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday, says that at the Fredericksburg depot a sorry spectacle was presented. Several flat cars, laden with wounded soldiers, were there waiting for ambulances to carry them off. About four citizens were there distributing some food to the poor fellows who had been put through by the terrible rain of the night before, and were lying about in the rough, hardly looking like human beings, many of them having eaten nothing since the day before, and were half-famished. This state of affairs is shameful.

The Fredericksburg cars, which arrived at nine o'clock yesterday morning, brought down two hundred and fifty of our wounded, and forty of the wounded Abolition soldiers. About 5 o'clock yesterday evening another train arrived over the same road, with three hundred of our wounded, and a train was expected last night with the remainder, and also an instalment of disabled Yankees.

The central train also came in yesterday with ninety disabled Abolition prisoners, and they report 1500 of their comrades at the Junction, making their way into this city under guard, exclusive of the wounded Confederates who were expected and had not arrived up to 11 o'clock last night. About 2059 of our wounded have been brought to Richmond, 1500 have been brought in on Sunday and Monday.—The arrival last night would finish all those whose condition required the advice of a surgeon.

FINANCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the Receipts of the State Treasury, from the 1st Day of December, 1861, to the 30th Day of November, 1862, Both Days Inclusive.

Lands . . . . $	5,239 61
Auction Commissions . .	16,699 40
Auction duties . . .	28,377 56
Tax on bank dividends. .	183,519 59
Tax on corporation stock	423,405 74
Tax on real and personal estate, including half-mill tax	1,762,049 98
Tavern licenses . . .	225,146 53
Retailers' licenses . .	271,255 83
Sample licenses . .	285 00
Pedlars' licenses . .	1,317 51
Brokers' licenses . .	7,557 83
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses . .	3,373 61
Distillery and brewery licenses . . .	10,879 94
Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten pin alley licenses . . .	3,722 17
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses .	18,431 16
Patent medicine licenses .	1,511 95
Pamphlet laws . .	274 37
Militia tax . . .	20,009 21
Millers' tax . . .	1,063 24
Foreign insurance agencies	33,328 23
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c. . . .	61,070 27
Tax on certain offices . .	12,567 96
Collateral inheritance tax .	181,301 66
Canal tools . . .	5,866 63
Sale of public property .	1,028 17
Tax on enrollment of laws	5,055 00
Premiums on charters .	5,855 75
Military loan of May 15th, 1861 . . .	387,850 00
Tax on loans . . .	213,957 19
Interest on loans . .	9,946 04
Premiums on loans . .	32,962 03
Tax on tonnage, "commutation of" . . .	350,000 00
Banks paying interest on the public debt equivalent to currency . .	140,768 30
Escheats . . .	2,355 44
Free banking system .	5,027 33
Pennsylvania Railroad Company bond No. 5, redeemed . . .	100,000 00
Accrued interest . .	8,855 86
Refunded cash ordinary .	207 32
Refunded cash military .	29,566 42
Annuity for rights of way	10,000 00
United States Government	695,749 52
Fees of the public offices .	2,639 59
Tax on brokers and private bankers . .	15,286 13
The unknown, "cases of conscience" . .	1,388 56
	$5,211,747 63
Balance in the State Treasury, November 30th, 1861, available .	$1,551,605 72
Depreciated funds in the treasury, unavailable .	41,032 00
	$1,592,637 72

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of revenue .	$5,211,747 63
Balance in Treasury, available and unavailable . .	1,592,637 72
Total . .	$6,804,385 35

Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the Payment of the State Treasury from the 1st Day of December, 1861, to the 30th Day of November, 1862, Both Days Inclusive.

Expenses of Government $	43,804 03
Military expenses, ordinary . . .	1,015 98
Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war with Mexico . .	36 00
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 12, 1861 . .	7 62
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of May 15, 1861 . .	460,548 68
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 11, 1862 . .	1,217 26
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 16, 1862, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861 . .	20,697 04
Pensions and gratuities, ordinary . . .	5,288 51
Pensions paid under the act of May 15, 1861	409 54
Charitable institutions .	128,956 36
Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania . .	21,295 06
North Western State Normal School in Erie Co. .	5,000 00
Philadelphia School of Design for woman .	2,000 00
Common Schools . .	257,199 44
Commissioners of the sinking fund . .	427,881 51
Military loan per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed .	100,000 00
Interests on loans . .	2,256,395 51
Guarantied interests . .	11,253 67
Domestic creditors .	155 22
Damages on the public works and old claims .	1,823 12
Special commissions .	375 57
State library . .	2,315 12
Public buildings and grounds . .	6,255 31
House of Refuge . .	37,179 81
Penitentiaries . .	705 52
Escheats . . .	771 75
Free banking system .	4,113 71
Amendments to the Constitution per resolution of April 24, 1856 .	155 43
Abatements of State tax .	39,397 83
Mercantile appraisers .	746 97
Counsel fees and commissions . . .	392 93
United States Government direct tax . .	350,000 00
Miscellaneous . .	17,345 33
	$4,590,509 25
Balance in the State Treasury, November 30, 1862 . .	$2,172,844 10
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable .	41,032 00
	$2,213,876 10

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures . .	$4,590,509 25
Balance in Treasury . .	2,213,876 10
Total . .	$6,804,385 35

THE CAUSES OF THE REBELLION.

We have from time to time placed before our readers what we conceived to be the true causes of this rebellion. Although every whipper-snapper you may meet of secession proclivities, will tell you that the South are contending for its *rights*, and those rights are all compressed, in their imagination, within the limits of a nut-shell, viz: the negro; yet they cannot for the life of them show wherein the *Government of the National Union*, before the rebellion broke out, had ever interfered in any way with that species of property, except to protect it, and to aid in recovering it for them wherever it has escaped into the so-called free States. Every guarantee was offered by the Congress in session just before Mr. Lincoln took his seat, by an amendment to the Constitution, that no interference should ever take place in regard to slavery in any State or Territory, where it was legalized, unless at the request or by the consent of the State interested. The same or a prior Congress had also resolved, that any Territory making application to be admitted as a State, should determine for itself whether or not slavery would be permitted therein—and in one of the last speeches made by Mr. Seward, in the Senate, before taking his seat in the Cabinet, he distinctly declared that those with whom he acted, would not oppose the admission of any new State, with a slavery constitution, if the people of the Territory thus seeking admission, asks for it—that the only Territory now within our borders, in which slavery can exist, is New Mexico, and there it has existed by legal authority ever since it was taken from Mexico, and during all that time but twenty-four slaves had been carried within its limits.—The leaders of the South, finding that their excuses for secession were thus exhausted, then put forth a new plea, requiring stipulations that all territory *hereafter* to be acquired, shall have provision made for the benefit of slavery. This the anti-slavery men refused, knowing that even if the proposition was made in good faith, it was only intended to give encouragement to further raids, such as Walker and others had been engaged in, on Nicaragua, Cuba, and other territories of our neighbors in the tropics, for the purpose of making new slave territory. For the natural increase of slavery, in the States and territory suitable for it, now within our limits, two hundred years would be requisite to fill it up, according to the ratio of increase, predicated upon the census returns of the several past decades; whilst the territory which can only be occupied as free soil, will be filled up in one hundred years or less! The proposition was rejected, as it was known it would and should be, and hence the "Peace" Congress failed to effect anything at its meeting which was held during the session of the last Congress of Mr. Buchanan's term. But it was well known that no terms were desired to be made.—South Carolina had resolved on her course, and her Senators refused to attend that Congress, because she had determined on seceding—every one knows with what insolence she treated the other Southern and border States, and boasted that they would be dragged after her—and those of the followers of Calhoun, being now joined by the office hunters in other States, who snuffed in the breeze their official decapitation, were determined if they could not *rule*, they would *ruin*—their plans had been laid, their agents appointed; their tools in the Cabinet had done their part in providing for the occasion, and no better opportunity could possibly ever occur, to carry out the pre-determined purpose of the founder of the plot, the Cataline Calhoun, who, in his interview with the gallant Commodore Stewart, the now senior officer of the navy, declared that when they (the South) could no longer control the Government, they would secede; that they would use the Democratic party to retain power as long as they could, antipodes as the Southern principles were to those of the Democracy; but whenever they could no longer have the ascendancy, then would a disruption commence.—The Democratic party was rent in twain by these conspirators because they knew that Douglas, who, in a full convention would have received the nomination, would not play into their hands, and therefore they broke up the nominating convention, divided the vote between Douglas and Breckinridge, which necessarily elected Mr. Lincoln, which gave to the South the excuse they wanted to rebel. That slavery, however, was not the *cause*, but the *means*, by which the rebellion was to be accomplished, there is no manner of doubt. Calhoun, as we have frequently shown, found, after his nullification attempt, that the object could not be obtained through the medium of the tariff, and gave the word of command to his subordinates to fall back upon and agitate the slavery question, which they promptly embraced, and have kept up the agitation ever since. That it was *not* slavery that produced the rebellion, we have the assurance of Jeff. Davis' government, speaking through their ministers to Europe, Yancey, Rost and Mann, to Lord Russell, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which it was expressly declared by them, that—

"It was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that secession took place." The very party in power has proposed to guarantee slavery forever in the States, if the South would but remain in the Union. Mr. Lincoln's message [his first message to Congress in July, 1861,] proposes no freedom to the slave, but announces the subjection of his owner to the will of the Union; in other words, to the will of the north. Even after the battle of Bull Run both branches of the Congress at Washington passed resolutions that the war is only waged to uphold the (pro slavery) Constitution, and to enforce the laws, (many of them pro-slavery,) and out of one hundred and seventy-two votes in the Lower House, they received all but two, and in the Senate all but one vote. As the army commenced its march the Commanding General issued an order that no slaves should be received into or allowed to follow the camp."

The statement made by Yancey & Co., is a matter of history, and embraces facts undeniable, and shows that the rebellion was not on account of the loss of their slaves.

The object then is to be determined by other matters of history—and the germ of it is also to be found in the language of Mr. Calhoun, and his party ever since, who have contended for a stronger, a monarchical or aristocratical government. This was openly avowed to Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, when in South Carolina, and though not so frankly advocated in other States where republican principles were more deeply rooted than in that oligarchical State, yet the sentiments of the leaders of the party were well known and freely avowed when opportunities suitable occurred—and the poison has been steadily working for years. We know that leading, influential and wealthy men in our State have felt no hesitation in expressing the wish that our form of government should be changed —that there is too much power given to the poorer classes, who control the elections, and that the wealthy require a *stronger government*—one that they can manage, as is the case now in South Carolina, where no one who is not an owner of a certain number of slaves, and of a prescribed number of acres of land, has any rights in the election of the rulers or in the making of the laws under which he lives, any more than the free negroes of the State possess. Although the doctrine of "*down with the mudsills!*" is not openly avowed elsewhere, as it is in South Carolina, if ever the day shall arrive when this country shall be divided into two or more nationalities, (and if ever the principle of secession is acknowledged, there is no telling where the process of disintegration shall end,) the democratic republican principle upon which our Government is formed, will, as sure as fate, be forever swept away, never to be recovered, and the hopes of freedom will be forever blasted, the wide world over.—*Bal. Clipper.*

Report of the Revenue Commissioners.

Appointed by the Governor to Prepare a Revised Revenue Code, under a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, Approved April 11, 1862.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, in pursuance of the authority of the joint resolution of the Legislature, passed the 11th day of April, 1862, "relative to revising the revenue laws of the Commonwealth," respectfully submitted their report.

It is presumed that the Legislature, by the resolutions authorized the commission, contemplated such action on the part of the commissioners as would lead to a new system for levying and collecting taxes, and at the same time establish a more equitable distribution of the burthens of taxation. The laws now existing relating to the raising of revenue are confused, ambiguous and, in their operation, unjust. The commissioners, by the accompanying bill which they submit as part of their report, have endeavored to systematize the mode of assessing property, and to equalize the burthens of taxation.

The commissioners have labored under great difficulty in not being able to get the essential facts necessary in making a just and fair revenue system. It is not improper to note that amongst all the reports and in all the records of the several offices of the State Government there is nothing to show the productive resources of the Commonwealth. The archives of the State are deficient in facts relating to the wealth, commerce and industry of the people.

The proposed mode of assessing property is analagous to the systems adopted in several of the other States, and experience has demonstrated its utility and its popularity. It is, perhaps, the only mode which will secure a complete assessment of all property upon which taxes should be levied.

The commissioners have endeavored to reach every species of property, in order to secure from every man, according to his means, equal contribution towards the maintenance of the State Government. They have labored to lessen the weight of taxation, and in no way to increase it. To this end all the changes that appear in the proposed system are suggested.

The mode of collecting taxes, as proposed by the commissioners, is now in operation in many of the counties of the State. Its tendency, wherever tried, has been to ensure more prompt payment of taxes, and at the same time a very great saving to the tax payers.

But the most important feature of the proposed system is that which leads to the emancipation of real estate from taxation for State purposes. In the performance of their duties, the commissioners were compelled to review all the purposes for which revenue must be provided. Revenue is required to maintain the State Government, and, as incident thereto, must be provided for counties and townships. Taxation for local purposes (counties and townships) falls almost entirely upon real estate. This embraces the making of roads and the building of bridges, the maintenance of schools and the support of the poor. Taxation for these purposes in many localities amounts to three per cent. upon the value of all the taxable property within the township. Thus the indisputable fact is presented, that investments in real estate have to bear much more than a just proportion of the burthens of taxation. To relieve real estate from this unjust discrimination was one of the objects of the commissioners.

A large portion—perhaps the largest portion of the actual wealth of the State, is beyond the reach of local taxation. The capital employed in all the leading branches of trade, involving commerce and manufactures, banks and railroads, is drawn from the mass of the people and put under the control of a few individuals. This property should bear its equal share of the burthens of taxation, and since it cannot be reached for local purposes, it should be taxed in greater proportion for State purposes.

In the accompanying bill, the commissioners propose reducing the revenue arising from real and personal property from $1,422,624 to $569,049, which would be a reduction of $853,574. To make up the deficiency thus produced, they propose to increase the tax upon corporations. Corporations in this State are very numerous and very powerful. They have not only drawn within their control an immense amount of capital, but they have drawn within their power the entire commerce of the State. Almost everything is now made to contribute to the revenues of these corporations.—Yet, owing to their intangible character, it is very difficult to adopt a general system of taxation applicable thereto. The franchises of corporations are property, and the legitimate subject of taxation; in fixing a tax upon corporations these extraordinary privileges, their franchises, constitute the first grounds of the Commonwealth's claims to contribution, and in that consists her right to discriminate in favor of the public.

The property of corporations is within the reach of the authority of the State. Now, in order to do justice to the agricultural interests and the owners of real estate, the Commonwealth should look to this kind of property for a large portion of the revenue requisite for State purposes.

The Commissioners do not propose to increase the tax upon banks, believing that they now pay their proportion of the necessary revenue. But they propose to tax railroad companies equally with banks. Owing to the fact that most of the railroad corporations have no stock basis, some other mode than that applied to banks must be devised. A railroad company may have a capital of a million of dollars, and the capital stock all held by shareholders. In such a case the capital stock and the dividends could be taxed as bank stocks and dividends are taxed. But another company, in every respect equal, may go into operation, and instead of issuing stock to shareholders it may issue bonds for a million of dollars, and instead of paying dividends it would pay interest; instead of stock it would have nothing but indebtedness. Yet there is no reason why these institutions should not pay equally the same tax upon the same amount of business. The commissioners, after mature deliberation, have adopted the plan of taxing the gross receipts of all railroad companies, and they have fixed the tax at two cents upon each and every dollar of their earnings. From this tax the State would derive a revenue amounting at least to $360,000.

They also propose a very light tax upon the tonnage carried over the different improvements of the State.—This tax, as fixed in the bill, would yield a revenue amounting at least to $350,000. If, after a year's experience, it would be shown that the revenue from these sources would be greater than the above estimates, then real estate should be entirely relieved from taxation for State purposes.

It is also proposed, by the accompanying bill, to abolish the board of revenue commissioners.

If real estate should be relieved from taxes for State purposes, the cause which now gives rise to the board would no longer exist. Independent, however, of the question whether real estate should be taxed for State purposes or not, the commissioners are of the opinion that the board is of no practical utility. Property should be taxed at its true value, and the people themselves are the best judges of the value of their own property. They choose their own assessors, who are first authorized to fix the value upon the property within their jurisdiction. This valuation is subject to the revision of the county board. These officers must determine the value of property for county purposes; now why not for State purposes? The Commonwealth confides in the returns made by the officers of private corporations, also in the reports and returns of municipal officers. A board of revision is equally entitled to credit. Where the State establishes a local tribunal for the purpose of valuing the property taxable by law, in that tribunal it should confide. No foreign agency can be as safe, certain or reliable. Therefore, as a matter of justice to the people, of economy and consistency, the board of revenue commissioners should be abolished.

There are other features in the proposed revenue system that might be noticed, but an examination of the bill itself will give a better idea of their character than any reference here.—The commissioners have endeavored to systematize a mode for the raising of revenue, and in that system they have endeavored to reach every person and every interest, in order that no injustice should be done.

WM. M'CLELLAND,
M. RUSSELL THAYER,
R. B. M'COMB.

December 1, 1862.

Governor Curtin's Mission to Washington.

HARRISBURG, December 20.—The announcement of the success of Governor Curtin's mission to Washington will cause unusual joy. Intelligence from a reliable source has been received here to the effect that an order has been made permitting the removal of sick and wounded soldiers to their several States. The credit of originating the idea and success in its accomplishment is eminently due to Governor Curtin and his unceasing efforts in this humane undertaking is worthy all praise. There are many wounded Pennsylvanians now in Washington, whose removal will be speedily commenced.

The Governor, accompanied by Surgeon-General King, left Washington yesterday for General Burnside's army, where they propose making such arrangements as will quickly insure the removal of all those whose wounds and ailments do not render railroad travel dangerous.

Within a few days large numbers of the sufferers will probably arrive at various points within the State, and it becomes our citizens to make at once such arrangements as will add to their comfort, and ensure them a warm reception.

Thousands will rejoice in the prospect of an early meeting with those who have so long been suffering and battling in a righteous cause.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 18th December, by the Rev. George W. Zahnizer, at the residence of the bride's father, Jno G. Miles, Esq., Col. WILLIAM DORRIS to Miss JULIA M. MILES, all of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa.

DIED,

In Walker township, on Sunday last, JAMES HUSTON, aged about 53 years.

Mr. Huston was a member of a cavalry company, but was honorably discharged some few weeks since. He leaves a wife and several children.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Dec 22, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7 12½@7 50
Common and Superfine	$6 00@6 12½
Rye Flour	$5 62½
Corn Meal	$3 50
Extra White Wheat	$1 65@1 85
Fair and Prime Red	$1 47@1 58
Rye	96c
Corn, prime Yellow	77
Oats	41
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	[illegible]
Timothy	$2 00@2 25
Wool	45@75c
Hides	9¼

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$6 50@7 00
Extra do ℔ cwt	3 25
White Wheat	1 31
Red Wheat	1 20
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	[illegible]
Cloverseed	5 50
Flaxseed	1 75
Dried Apples	1 50
Butter	18
Eggs	14
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mary Myers, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Mary Myers, late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

DANIEL P. BRUMBAUGH,
B. F. BRUMBAUGH,
Administrators.

Dec 23 1862-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Montgomery, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Montgomery, late of Union township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them [illegible] and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

SAMUEL [illegible]
Administrator.

Dec 23, 1862-6t.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified that he has presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, and the said Court has appointed Monday the 12th day of January, 1863, for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors.

JOHN FARBIN.

Dec 23 1862

$25 REWARD!

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber near Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the night of Tuesday, Dec 16th, a DARK ROAN MARE about 15 hands high, black feet, gray about the eyes, [illegible] The above reward will be paid to any person apprehending the thief, and returning the Mare, or giving notice where she may be found, or $15 will be paid for information which will enable the subscriber to find her, and $10 for the conviction of the thief.

GEORGE FRITERHOFF.

Spruce Creek, Dec. 23, 1862-3t.

Only $1,25 a Year in Clubs of Four.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

FOR 1863. VOLS. XXI and XXII.

EDITED BY

T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Contains Novelets, Stories, Poetry, Fashions, Steel and Wood Engravings, Needle work Patterns in great variety, a Mothers' Department, Children's Department, Housekeeper's Department, [illegible] with literary reviews, [illegible]

[illegible] The editors never [illegible] each month, a rich and varied [illegible] This work is kept fully up to the standard of the promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it, that it should make a part of the reading of every home circle. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. [illegible]

A new serial by T. S. ARTHUR, will be commenced in the January number, entitled "OUT IN THE WORLD."

Rare and Elegant Premiums

Are sent to all who make up Clubs:—1. A large Photographic copy of the splendid engraving "SHAKSPEARE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES." 2. A large Photographic copy, from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated Picture, "MERCY'S DREAM." 3. A similar copy of Herring's celebrated [illegible]

TERMS.—$2 a year in advance, and one premium plate. Two copies, $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight, and one to getter-up of club, $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter-up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address,

T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—

JANUARY TERM, 1863.

FIRST WEEK.

[illegible] vs. Philip Weaver.
J. Gillam & wife for use vs. William Rothrock.
George Flora vs. Jamison, Rouse, et al.
Jacob Cassiman vs. Robert F. Hazlett.

SECOND WEEK.

W. W. and D. E. Petrick vs. Michael Stone.
Same vs. Same.
Elias Shaw son and C. vs. R. F. Hazlett.
[illegible] vs. A. Russell et al.
[illegible] vs. Adam Schmidt.
S. N. and H. Swoope vs. Joseph McCoy.

WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

Huntingdon, Nov. 28, 1862.

GRAND JURORS.

Samuel Bolinger, farmer, Cromwell.
Washington Buchanan, Huntingdon.
Daniel Baird, farmer, Carbon.
Emanuel Bare, laborer, Dublin.
Moses Barge, farmer, Tell.
Joseph Curfman, farmer, Cass.
John C Davis, farmer, Oneida.
Mordecai Duff, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Dean, farmer, Springfield.
Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon.
E L Everhart, teacher, Porter.
Thomas Fagan, plasterer, Carbon.
Joshua Greenland, farmer, Henderson.
William Hamer, laborer, Porter.
Samuel Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
George M King, laborer, Shirley.
James Lee, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Marks, carpenter, Franklin.
Enos McMullen, farmer, Cromwell.
George Crum, jr., farmer, Barree.
Henry Peightal, farmer, Walker.
Jesse Saute, mason, Penn.
Miller Wallace, carpenter, Brady.
Lazarus Wheeling, farmer, Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

James Allen, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Beaver, farmer, Penn.
Joshua Booher, farmer, Cromwell.
James Black, farmer, Porter.
David Buel, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Alexander Bum, farmer, Tell.
Abe Carlton, farmer, Henderson.
M F Campbell, farmer, Union.
Joseph Douglas, merchant, Walker.
James Dickey, farmer, Barree.
[illegible] Evans, farmer, Cromwell.
John Ebbensman, farmer, West.
John Fleant, farmer, Hopewell.
Andrew Fink, farmer, Union.
James Goodman, farmer, Henderson.
J W Galbraith, farmer, Shirley.
Joshua Greenland, gentleman, Cassville.
Benjamin Gibboney, manufacturer, Jackson.
Thomas Graffius, merchant, Morris.
R D Heck, farmer, Cromwell.
N G Horton, farmer, Tell.
M S Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
John W Hector, farmer, Springfield.
Michael Isenberg, farmer, Morris.
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Oneida.
John Lipott, farmer, Franklin.
Benjamin F Myers, farmer, Springfield.
Andrew Martin, wagon maker, West.
William Moore, farmer, West.
Michael Myers, farmer, Cromwell.
James Moore, farmer, Walker.
Matthew McCall, farmer, Penn.
Samuel McAlevy, farmer, Jackson.
H L McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Samuel McClain, farmer, Cass.
George W. Price, farmer, Cromwell.
George Robison, farmer, Springfield.
George Raly, laborer, Jackson.
Henry Shultz, farmer, Hopewell.
Peter Shaver, jr., clerk, Shirley.
Elisha Shoemaker, farmer, Oneida.
William Travis, farmer, Franklin.
William Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Work, farmer, Porter.
A B Westbrook, inn keeper, Huntingdon.
H S Wharton, agent, Huntingdon.
James White, J. P., Carbon.
John Vandevender, J. P., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Robert Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Owen Boat, coach-maker, Huntingdon.
Charles Boyles, gentleman, Morris.
Andrew Bers, miller, Franklin.
William Crotsley, cooper, Cass.
Henry Crane, shoemaker, Franklin.
Robert Cunningham, merchant, Huntingdon.
David Douglass, farmer, Shirley.
William Enyert, farmer, Hopewell.
John Eyer, jr., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Michael Fleshes, farmer, Jackson.
Stewart Gallther, farmer, Carbon.
Thomas Gleason, contractor, Carbon.
Henry Glazier, gentleman, Huntingdon.
William Harman, fence maker, Porter.
Henry Holtzapple, miller, West.
John Hall, clerk, Porter.
William B. Johnston, farmer, Franklin.
Aaron Kelley, farmer, Henderson.
George Leas, clerk, Shirleysburg.
Deckers Lock, merchant, Springfield.
James Moore, farmer, Oneida.
Edward J Neff, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Christian Peightal, farmer, Barree.
Wm. M Philips, tanner, Alexandria.
Samuel Peightal, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel H Pheasant, farmer, Union.
John Porter, farmer, Henderson.
Philip Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
George Price, farmer, Clay.
William Rex, clerk, Union.
James Terry, carpenter, Huntingdon.
David S Umbenour, teacher, Shirley.
Andrew Wise, farmer, Union.
James Watson, farmer, Walker.
Henry Wilson, J. P., Oneida.

SAVE MONEY.

BUY WALL PAPER NOW!!

WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at LEWIS' Book Store. His stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.

FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT
YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TAVERN LICENSE.

The following named person has filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, for a Tavern License, to be presented to the Court [illegible] Aaron Jenkins, [illegible] borough.

W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, Dec 12 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Catharine Chamberlain, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Catharine Chamberlain, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

[illegible]
Administrator.

Dec 16 1862-6t.

STRAY STEER.—

[illegible]

Dec [illegible] 1862. [illegible]

STRAY BULL.—

[illegible]

Dec 16, 1862. SAMUEL SANKEY.

NOTICE.

[illegible] of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company [illegible]

A. C. CURTIN.

Dec. 9 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of

[illegible] to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All defendant's right, title and interest of in and to a lot of ground [illegible]

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in [illegible]

[illegible]

Also—All the right, title and interest of [illegible]

Also—Forty acres of land [illegible]

Also—Two lots of ground situate in the town of Warriorsmark, containing 2½ acres more or less, all cleared and under fence, bounded by lands of James Beck on the Southeast, [illegible]

Also—[illegible]

Also—a half acre of ground [illegible]

Also—All defendant's right, title and interest in and to about one hundred acres of land be the same more or less [illegible] as the property of Robert Duncan.

Also—One hundred and forty acres of land situate in Cromwell township, adjoining lands of Thomas Cromwell on the north, Frederick Harrison on the south, Andrew Goldford on the east and Black Log Mountain on the west, about sixty acres of which are cleared and having thereon erected a log house two and a half stories high 24 by 22 feet, log barn with stone foundation, 60 by 40 feet. Two apple orchards thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joshua Johns.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday of the first week of Court, and the deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Huntingdon, Dec 16 1862.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Huntingdon County, ss.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday of November A. D. 1862—The petition of David Neff of Porter township, in the county aforesaid, was read, setting forth that [illegible] executed to David Rynne, Executor of [illegible] Boyd dec'd, a Mortgage which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Huntingdon county, in Mortgage Book [illegible] to secure the payment of [illegible] said Mortgage being in the sum of $472.00, [illegible] That payment of all the money due thereon was made. [illegible]

By the Court.

[illegible]

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company will be held at this Office on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

Office No. 258 South Third street,
Philadelphia.
J. P. AERTSON, Sec.

Dec 16, 1862-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is

hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 12th day of January next, (1863,) to wit:

1. The Administration Account of James Kelly, Administrator of Rowland [illegible], late of Dublin township, dec'd.
2. The Account of David Snare, Esq., Executor of Joseph Nightwine late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
3. Administration account of Gallus Miller, Administrator of David M. [illegible], late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
4. The account of [illegible] Guardian of Barbara Ann [illegible], minor being now in her majority.
5. Final Administration account of James Murphy, Administrator of Samuel Thompson, deceased, and also distribution account annexed to the same to be presented for confirmation.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register.

Register's Office, [illegible]

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by

a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the [illegible] of November, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper person, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by

a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 15th day of November, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January, A. D., 1863, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF

BOARD OF RELIEF.

[illegible] the following Committees were appointed for the [illegible] townships and boroughs to report applications for Relief:

Alexandria and Porter township—Wm. M. Phillips, J. R. Kennedy.
Barree—Joseph Gibboney, John Love.
Brady—George Eby, H. L. McCarthy.
Cass—D. Clarkson, Joseph G. Park.
Cromwell—T. E. Orbison, David Etnier.
Carbon—Levi Evans, Joseph Diggins.
Clay—Samuel McVety, Adam Heeter.
Dublin—Brice Blair, sr., Wm. Clymans.
Franklin—John S. Isett, J. Watchum Mattern.
Huntingdon—W. P. Orbison, Samuel P. Brown.
Hopewell—John Beaver, David Fouse.
Henderson—George Rupert, John Porter.
Juniata—[illegible], John Pheasant.
Jackson—John Cummins, Jones S. Oaks.
Morris—David Stewart, Abraham Harnish.
[illegible]—[illegible] Saml. Thompson.
Penn—John Bradley, A. G. Neff.
[illegible]—Wm. B. L. S. M. [illegible]
Springfield—[illegible] Morris Cutshall.
[illegible]—[illegible]
Tod—John [illegible], N. G. Horton.
Union—[illegible] Weight.
[illegible] Wilson, Wm. William [illegible]
Warriorsmark—B. F. Patton, Wm. Hutchison, John R. [illegible]
Walker—[illegible] Martin Flenner.

[illegible] that hereafter all applications for the relief of the families of soldiers must be made through the above named committees and that no application will be heard in any other way.

The committees are requested to report in person or in writing on or before the first Friday in each month, and to be careful to report none but necessitous cases. Orders will be drawn and sent to the committees of the several [illegible]

In reporting, give the name of the person, state whether entitled, [illegible] depend on [illegible] size of family, whether they have to pay rent or live in their own property, and any other information that you think may be of use to the Board of Relief.

B. F. PATTON,
W. B. LEAS,
JOHN CUMMINS,
JOHN S. ISETT,
P. M. BARE,
Board of Relief.

Huntingdon, Dec [illegible]

ILLUSTRATED

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VIII.—NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every Inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Germany, Great Britain and France; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application.

Messrs. MUNN & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than SEVENTEEN YEARS, in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business.

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS AND FARMERS.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill owners will be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.

To mail subscribers: Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post Office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Dec. 16-3t.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States designated as "Five Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stock and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

[illegible]

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap at D. P. GWIN'S

FINAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call on or before the first day of January next, and make settlement, as I intend to move away. All accounts not settled by that time will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

MOSES STROUS.

Dec. 2, 1862-1 m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Abraham Hegie, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Joseph Hegie and William Doyle, Executors of Abraham Hegie, late of Tell township deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend for that purpose at the Register's Office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 26th day of December, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims before the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H CREMER,
Auditor.

Dec. 9, 1862-3t.

JUST RECEIVED.

A new stock of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, which will be sold cheap. Also, selling off his entire stock cheap.

Also, a tract of land in Henderson township containing 72½ acres.

MOSES STROUS.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by
Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S — WHEELER & WILSON'S

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSONS

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. B. Pottleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated glassfoot and new style Hemmer—$45. No. 2, ornamental bronze glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45.

[Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS. PHILADA.	EXPRESS BALTIMORE	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	1 38
5 25	......	......	5 31	Mt. Union....	11 31	......	1 30
5 35	......	......	......	Mapleton......	......	......	1 21
5 43	......	......	......	Mill Creek,.	......	......	1 14
5 59	7 14	6 50	6 02	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 15	......	......	......	Petersburg....	10 53	......	12 47
6 23	......	....	......	Barree,......	......	......	12 39
6 31	......	......	6 31	Spruce Creek,.	10 10	......	12 33
6 49	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 18
6 58	......	......	6 55	Tyrone,........	10 18	......	12 10
7 08	......	......	......	Tipton.........	......	......	12 00
7 11	......	......	......	Fostoria......	......	......	11 55
7 19	......	......	7 15	Bell's Mills	10 00	......	11 51
7 40	8 35	7 20	7 35	Altoona,......	9 45	4 05	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP

RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows;

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,......	AR 12 20	AR 9 14
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown	12 10	8 49
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove, ...	12 02	8 41
4 21	8 01	Marklesburg	11 48	8 25
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run	11 33	8 13
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready....	11 22	8 05
5 01	8 40	Cove	11 10	7 50
5 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit,.....	11 06	7 45
5 24 AR 5 30 LE	9 00 9 15	Saxton	10 51	LE 7 30 AR 7 20
5 45	9 35	Riddlesburg	10 25	6 50
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell	LE 10 15	LE 6 40
......	LE 9 10	Saxton	AR 10 59	......
......	9 25	Coalmont	10 33	......
......	9 30	Crawford	10 25	......
......	AR 10 00	Dudley	LE 10 15	......
		Broad Top City......		

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c. &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3 15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10 30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURG EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURG without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 5 15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3 25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9 15 A. M., and 2 30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5 30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M. for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7 30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3 15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 25, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C, &C, &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially of our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov 11, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Nicholas Decker, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Nicholas Decker, late of Juniata township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
Administrator.

Dec. 2, 1862-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Speck, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

HARRISON SPECK,
DAVID SPECK,
Executors.

Nov. 11, 1862-6t.

STRAY BULL.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, the latter part of September last, a large black Bull, with short horns, left ear cut off and slit in right one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES ALLEN.

Oct. 28, 1862.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

STRAY STEER.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber in West township, about the middle of July last, a red and white spotted STEER, about 2 years old. The owner is required to come and prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY DAVIS.

Cottage, Oct. 21, 1862.

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to me for Goods purchased at my store in McConnellstown, are requested to call on me at Huntingdon and make settlement without delay and save costs. Any settlements made with any other person than myself will not be recognized by me.

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. BENJ. JACOBS.

STRAY STEER.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Union township, in August last, a red and white spotted STEER, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

ANDREW SMITH.

Nov. 11, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!

AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS,
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St, one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1862.-3m.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 2?, 1862.

PATRIOTS

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any *Pennsylvania* Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
Oct. 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.
AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of
THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,
At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from *15 cents to $1 each.* Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.
Address JESSE GORSUCH.
Sept 17-7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE.
R. B. WIGTON,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,
JAMES MAGUIRE,
DAVID DUNN,
J. GEORGE MILES,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
ALEXANDER PORT,
JOHN R. HUNTER,
GEORGE EBY,
A. R. STEWART,
R. M. CUNINGHAM.
June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,
JOHN SCOTT,
WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,
JAMES M. BELL,
JAMES GWIN,
THOMAS FISHER,
GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.
July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind. of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store,* one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear,* that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange,* and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept 15, 1862.-5m

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Sept. 10, 1862-tf

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best *BAKING POWDER known,* for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 21, 1862-1y.

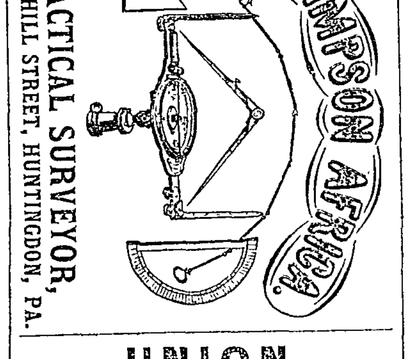
THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, *according to location.*

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,
April 8, 1862-1y.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA

UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and *the adjoining counties to the* stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!

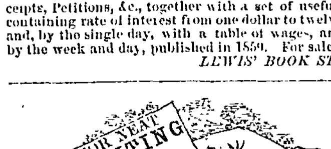
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



FOR NEAT PRINTING CALL AT THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
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Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
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Webster's and Worcester's *Dictionaries.*
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Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
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Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co, New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO, New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO, New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—
ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the *largest assortment and cheapest to be found at* D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company. Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINS'.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
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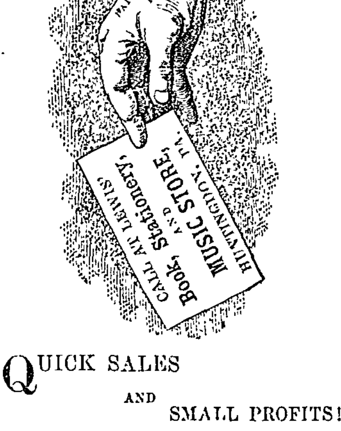

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